

NEW NAMES IN *CHAMAESARACHA* (SOLANACEAE)**James Henrickson**

Plant Resources Center

University of Texas, Austin 78712

ABSTRACT

Two new names are proposed for *Chamaesaracha*: *C. arida* Henrickson, [*C. coronopus* auct. non (Moric. ex Dunal) A. Gray] and *C. texensis* Henrickson [*C. conoides* auct. non (Moric. ex Dunal) Britt.] *Chamaesaracha villosa* Rydb. is used for the taxon inclusive of *C. crenata* Rydb. *Phytologia* 91(1):186-188 (April, 2009).

KEY WORDS: *Chamaesaracha arida*, *C. texensis*, *Solanaceae*.

A new name is needed for a distinct taxon that was included within *Chamaesaracha coronopus* (Moric. ex Dunal) A. Gray by Averett (1973).

CHAMAESARACHA ARIDA Henrickson, **sp. nov.** TYPE: U.S.A. New Mexico: Santa Fe Co., ca. 19 mi. s. of Santa Fe, N.M. on Hwy. 85, 15 Jul 1968, *J.E. Averett & A.S. Tomb* 339 (holotype TEX!).

Folia caules pedicellique subglabri pilis dispersis basibus latis distaliter furcatis vel ramosis 0.1-0.3 mm longis, segmentis pilorum superiorum brevis latis obtusisque, raro pilis gradatim angustatis simplicibus vel furcatis ad 1.5 mm longis, foliis linearis vel lineari-lanceolatis vel lineari oblanceolatis marginibus undulatis et dentatis vel pinnati-lobatis.

Leaves, stems, pedicels subglabrous, with scattered, broad-based, distally forked to branched hairs 0.1-0.3 mm long, the upper hair branches short, blunt, rarely with tapering, simple or distally branched

hairs; leaves linear to linear-lanceolate, linear-oblongate, the margins undulate, toothed or pinnately lobed.

Study of lectotype and syntype specimens of *C. coniodes* (Moric. ex Dunal) Britt. at Geneva (G), show that the taxon is characterized by a dense low vestiture of forked-branched hairs. Averett's (1973) and Rydberg's (1896) usage of the name for a stipitate glandular species is incorrect and a new name is provided herein for the stiptiate glandular species.

CHAMAESARACHA TEXENSIS Henrickson, *sp. nov.*

[*Chamaesachara coniodes* auct. non (Moric. ex Dunal) Britt.]. Type: U.S.A. Texas: Kinney Co., open rocky soil near the Nueces River, Hy. 334, 17 Apr 1957, D.S. Correll 15965 with R.C. Rollins & K. Chambers (holotype LL!).

A Chamaesaracha sordida foliorum juniorum irregulatim dentato-laceratis vel pinnatifidis lobatis integris vel dentatis (non dentatis obtusis vel non profundis paucisque) et tetraploideis ($n=24$) non diploideis ($n=12$) dignoscenda.

From *Chamaesaracha sordida* distinguished by the young leaves being irregularly toothed-lacerate to pinnatifid, with entire to toothed lobes (not entire to bluntly or shallowly few toothed) and tetraploid ($n=24$) (not diploid $n=12$).

I herein combine *C. villosa* Rydb. with *C. crenata* Rydb., and use the name *C. villosa* Rydb. for the inclusive species. Both were published on the same page in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club. 4:368. 1896.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Latin was provided by Paul Fryxell. The manuscript was reviewed by T. Wendt and B. Simpson of TEX-LL.

LITERATURE CITED

- Averett, J. E. 1973. Biosystematic study of *Chamaesaracha* (Solanaceae). *Rhodora* 75: 325-365.
- Rydberg, P. A. 1896. North American species of *Physalis* and related genera. *Mem. Torrey Bot Club* 4; 297-374.